

day that there were no external evidences upon the lower section of the woman's trunk—found near the Delaware and Hudson coal dock yesterday wrapped and bound in a manner similar to that of the upper half of the torso found on Friday—to lead to the assumption that an illegal operation had been performed upon the victim of the sensational crime now only beginning to be uncovered.

On the contrary there was every evidence to indicate that approaching motherhood, uninterrupted by illegal practice, established the motive for slaying the young woman and disposing of her body in separate packages in the river.

NO MARKS OF VIOLENCE ON THE BODY.

"There is positively no marks of violence upon either the upper or lower half of the body," said Detective Charlock. "It is our opinion that the young woman was murdered and that the motive was the same as that in the 'Billy' Brown murder near Herkimer. Had a criminal operation been attempted or death resulted from such a cause it would not need an autopsy to confirm that fact."

The second telling circumstance in the sensational crime now pushing the agents of justice both in New Jersey and Manhattan to the utmost endeavor is the determination by the Westchester and county authorities that the dismemberment of the body was not done by one unknown in the ways of surgery, but at the hands of a person accustomed to the use of a scalpel and surgeon's saw. In the proof of this belief they point to the fact that the limbs were removed half way down the thigh instead of at the hip socket, because that would have been the quickest and the easiest method for one working under the good of fear.

The marks of the knife and saw are such as to preclude the possibility that any tools except the specialized instruments of the surgeon were used. No amateur under the name of a doctor could have done his gruesome task with such accuracy and skill.

The detectives lean to the theory that the ten-pound piece of mica which was found yesterday as anchoring weight in the package containing the lower half of the trunk had been used as an anchor for a small boat—presumably a fisherman's craft on the Hudson.

Chunks of rock are usually used for this purpose, and in the opinion of the detectives the murderer used a small boat to distribute his packages. After slaying one or more his eye caught the rock anchor in the boat he used and he utilized that to anchor the portion of the body which constituted a revelation of the motive for his crime.

TWO GIRLS SAW A HAND AND ARM IN WATER.

Helen Zimmerman, a girl whose home is at No. 80 Broadway, Astoria, told The Evening World that one day last week—she thinks it was Friday—she and her chum, Emma Stritt, who lives on Temple street, were walking on the beach along East River when, at the foot of Jamaica avenue, they saw a human hand and part of an arm lying out of reach of the waves. They could not tell whether it was a man's or a woman's hand, Helen said, but it looked as if it had not been in the water long. They were so terrified they ran away without telling a policeman.

As the tide reached its ebb at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Joseph Hagman and William O'Brien, who were walking on the beach at the foot of the Delaware and Hudson coal dock, at Westchester, saw a bundle in the mud. There was no way to determine whether it had floated in or had been dropped from the railroad tracks a few feet away.

FORMATION OF ROCK POINTS TO MANHATTAN CRIME.

The rising tide soon covered the package again and the men forgot it until later in the day when the water receded and it again became visible. They pushed it out of the water with poles and saw that the outer wrapping was of brown gunnysack paper, such as all drug stores sell as a protection for furs and woolens from moth.

A coarse, strong, two-strand rope and yards of fine copper wire wound with white silk were found inside. When the cord and wire had been cut and the paper removed a hemstitched pillow slip was revealed, around which was a section of the New York Times of Sunday, Aug. 11. There was also between the brown wrapping paper and the body a human piece of rock of the miscellaneous broken type found in Manhattan and the Bronx, but nowhere in New Jersey. The stone weighed about ten pounds and was eleven inches long and four inches across at the widest point.

It did not take long then to discover that part of a human body was inside the slip. Two heavy ferry catchmen who were on duty at the time, and notified the authorities at Westchester. After a hurried investigation they notified Dr. George W. King, County Physician, at Hoboken.

Precautions were taken to preserve every possible clue that might be found about the crime. The body and the pieces were cut out so as to save intact the knots for police inspection. The brown wrapping paper contained nothing promising, but the section of Times proved that the murder was committed on or after Aug. 11—a week ago yesterday, and the fragment of rock indicated it was in New York.

The copper wire offered nothing in the way of a clue. It is the kind used by thousands of milliners, by electricians and by persons in many other callings. It was similar to that around the part of the body found three miles further up the Hudson on Friday.

The pillow slip, however, is expected to play an important part in subsequent developments. It is of good material, and is one of the kind used to cover a "day pillow." About ten inches from the opening was a handworked design surrounding the capital letter "A," embroidered in white linen. Such a design can be bought in any better store. The work itself is not extra good, and indicates a novice. The letter "A" was the only identifying mark on the slip, as a microscopic examination showed. It had been hoped there might be a laundry mark, or the stamped name of some hotel, but nothing of the kind was found, which convinces the police that the slip was owned by a private family. Consequently they believe the woman was killed and dismembered in some private dwelling or flat in New York.

Quite a crowd had gathered about the fishermen as they were unwrapping the packages, guessing as to the contents. Hagman, who is a paper hanger, insisted that the package could not contain anything valuable, or it would not have been allowed to remain there so long, and as he peered in he shouted: "It's a human body. The upper part of the legs are here and some of the stomach."

An attendant of the Hoboken morgue sent in an automobile to get the package, and a superficial examination by Dr. King showed that the thighs had been cut from the part of the body already in the back room of the morgue. Then evidence was found that the woman would have become a mother in four months.

The new discovery added materially to the description the authorities are so anxious to make complete. The dimensions of the thighs proved the woman to be a bit heavier than was at first supposed. It is now believed that she may have weighed between 140 and 150 pounds instead of a maximum of 130. The estimate as to her age, however, remained the same. That the woman was of almost perfect proportions was proved. That she possessed dark brown hair, tinged with bronze, was also established. A clot of hair had been torn into the pillow slip, and when dried was seen to be rich in color and exceedingly fine. It was such hair as is well cared for by its possessor.

THREE WEEKS' HUNT REVEALS NO TRACE OF W. O. ARNOLD

Young Real Estate Man Not Seen Since Leaving Bath Beach for Coney.

After three weeks' search, covering the entire city and surrounding towns, Capt. John P. O'Connor of the Bath Beach police station announced this afternoon that neither he nor his detectives had found any trace of twenty-one-year-old William Oden Arnold, who disappeared on the night of Aug. 11. Mr. Arnold is the son of William H. Arnold, a Bath Beach real estate broker, and was manager of his father's office at Bay Nineteenth street and Bath Beach.

The young man left the home of his parents in Van Pelt Manor with Joseph Lynch, a friend, to visit a family in South Brooklyn. The persons they intended to visit were not at home. Lynch went to his home and Arnold said he was going down to Coney Island and would be back to Bath Beach on a West End train.

When he did not return to his home the next day a general police alarm was sent out. Since Aug. 19 every possible line that could be thought of has been followed, but no trace of young Arnold, from the time he parted with Lynch, has been found.

The young man was of exemplary habits, seldom spent a night away from home and had no love affair.

SUFFERING FROM RABIES, PLUNGES TO HIS DEATH

Patient, Bitten by Dog He saved, Leaps From Hospital Window.

Walter Pearson, thirty-eight years old, of No. 63 Winthrop street, Newark, N. J., was instantly killed to-day by leaping from a window on the third story of the City Hospital of Newark to the courtyard below. He was suffering from rabies and, eluding the nurses rushed to the window and leaped through.

Pearson went to the hospital yesterday. Five weeks ago, while wheeling his two-year-old child in a go-cart, he saw a dog driver kick a dog. Pearson interfered and, picking up the dog, placed it in the go-cart with the child. On reaching home he took the animal into the house. There it acted in such a manner he decided it was not a pet and he decided to put it out. The animal snapped at him and one tooth scratched Pearson's right hand, but he paid no attention to this. Sunday his doctor advised him to go to the hospital.

GIRL DEAD IN GROVE; ESCORT ALSO SHOT

Tragic Ending to Trip of High School Students, Who Started Out to Pick Mushrooms.

SALZM, O., Sept. 7.—The body of Ida Lee, eighteen years old, a high school girl, was found in a grove north of here early to-day with a bullet-hole through her head.

She had been missing since Saturday, when she went mushroom hunting with Oscar Gray, also eighteen.

BANKER CONTROL OF NEW HAVEN TO BE OPPOSED

Stockholders' Protective Committee Calls President Elliott to Boston for Consultation.

BOND ISSUE PROFITS

Banker Management Must Cease If Road Is to Prosper, Is Said.

(Special From Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)
BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8.—The Massachusetts Public Service Commission begins to-morrow an investigation into the high financing of the New Haven Railroad that will show how the Morgan banker management has piled up hundreds of millions of indebtedness and made vast profits for the underwriting syndicates. It is a new phase of New Haven exposure. There have been investigations revealing the attempts to monopolize all the transportation facilities of New England, the purchase of trolley companies, the absorption of steamship lines and the gobbling of costly railway lines, but the probe has never been struck before into the vitals of the banking house profits, and the monument of security issues they have put out.

President Howard Elliott came to Boston to-day to face the storm. A meeting of the stockholders' protective committee, of which George Von L. Meyer is chairman, was called at noon in the Old Colony Trust Company.

Elliott appeared and there was a prolonged conference. It was voted by the committee to appear before the Public Service Commission to-morrow and urge the granting of authority for issue of the bonds for "the benefit of the property to be carried out of President Elliott's program for improvement."

ACTION TAKEN BECAUSE OF COMING BIG BOND ISSUE.

The official action of the committee is based on an application of the New Haven to issue sixty-seven millions of 6 per cent. bonds, which J. P. Morgan & Co. already have agreed on behalf of an underwriting syndicate to take at par, less 1-16 per cent. commission. Morgan takes one-half per cent. for his own profit and the remainder is divided among the underwriters.

Despite all denials, there is estrangement between New England bankers and Wall Street bankers. There is strong feeling in Boston that for years New England has furnished the money for the New Haven road and Wall Street has ruled the property and made the cream of the profits. No banker speaks openly. As long as the elder Morgan lived they did not dare oppose his domination. Now they do not appear in the open. They are assuming the role of interested spectators, watching to see what is going to happen to this crumbling monument of railroad securities piled mountain high.

DECLARIES BANKER MANAGEMENT MUST CEASE.

Louis Brandeis, the nemesis of New Haven's policy of monopoly and agrandisement, appeared in Boston this morning, some back from the woods to watch the battle. "This question is far more important than the mere authorization of a single bond issue," he said to the Evening World correspondent. "It strikes at the very root of the evil. It means that banker management of the New Haven must cease. A complete detachment of the banker from the corporation is necessary. It is outside financial advice that the railroad needs. When a banker director of a railroad decides as a railroad man that it shall issue securities and then sells them to himself, fixing the price at which they are taken, there is grave danger that the interests of the railroad may suffer—suffer both through the issue of securities which ought not to be issued, and through the sale of them at a price less favorable to the company than it should receive."

"It is not a question to-day of the rate of dividend on New Haven stocks. It is a question of protecting the bonds, of which there are millions in the banks of New England. Let anything happen to these bonds and the results would be appalling. Instead of piling up millions more of bonds and depreciating the company's credit, I say that the subsidiary companies that have been sold and the proceeds applied to the needs of the railroad itself. Wipe out the dividends entirely for a time, if necessary, and apply the saving to building up the credit of the company instead of further weighting it down."

BEGS COMMISSION NOT TO DELAY BOND ISSUE.

Officials of the New Haven are endeavoring to avoid the revelations of the banker management high financing before the Public Service Commission. The company's chief counsel, E. G. Robbins, had a preliminary conference and disputed the authority of the Commission to inquire into all the financial operations. He begged them not to delay authorizing the sixty-seven million bond issue by going into prolonged investigation. "It is of the greatest importance to the New Haven," he said, "that it should be allowed to finance itself and to have authority without delay to issue these bonds, containing no securities, but that the Commission refrain from raising any questions that are not absolutely necessary."

To which Chairman MacLeod replied: "We are not disposed to approach

Pillowcase Markings That Figure in River Mystery; Girl Who Found Part of the Victim's Body



The matter from the standpoint of what is the least we can do in order to comply with the law but what we ought properly to do in justice to all the interests concerned.

The commission demanded a balance sheet of the New Haven company of June 30 to show how much indebtedness the company has. The Massachusetts law allows indebtedness not to exceed twice the amount of stock, and there is question whether the proposed issue will exceed the limit. Commissioner Anderson raised the question about the correctness of the 1912 balance sheet, saying that he was unable to match certain reports, and added: "We have got to find that the floating debt was properly incurred and for a proper purpose."

QUESTIONS OF NECESSITY AND PRICE ARISE.

There will be inquiry by the commission not only on the necessity of the bond issue but also as to the price at which the bonds are to be sold to J. Pierpont Morgan and Company and the commission allowed. The agreement already entered into with the bankers gives them the bonds at par, less commission, which makes the price 98 1/2. These bonds are quoted, when issued, at 105 on the curb, showing what immense profit lies in them for the underwriters. It is expected that they will be gobbled up quickly not only because of the high interest but also because they are convertible into stock at par, so that if New Haven stock should again soar to premium the bondholders would profit.

President Elliott presented to the Public Service Commission to-day a report of the New York, West Chester and Boston Railroad, which has cost the New Haven so many millions. It shows that for the year ending June 30 the total revenue was only \$2,000,000, and the deficit was \$1,400,000. Even the cost of operating the road was twice as much as the revenue, while interest charges were more than a million dollars. It is capitalized now at a total of \$30,000,000 stocks and bonds.

MOTHER OF THAW TO JOIN RELATIVES IN MONTREAL FIGHT.

MONTREAL, Sept. 8.—The shift of scene from Coalbrook to Montreal of the legal drama in which Harry K. Thaw is starring found Thaw's relatives and the Thaw lawyers gathering in numbers here to-day. First to arrive were Mrs. George Lester Carnes, Thaw's sister, and her husband, Thaw's next expected is Mrs. Mary Thaw. Thaw's aged mother. Rooms have been engaged for her at a local hotel and her arrival was set for to-night.

"We are here to help Harry if we can," Mrs. Carnes said. "We expect to be here a considerable time."

From these indications it was surmised that preparations were being made to have Thaw brought here within a day or two. On this point, Thaw's lawyers maintained their accustomed silence.

BANS TWO PLAYS; ARREST OF RIVAL MANAGERS ORDERED

(Continued from First Page.)

nesses present?" asked Magistrate McAdoo of Commissioner Newburger.

"Not that I say," was the reply. "Your evidence and the stenographer's notes are sufficient," said the court.

WHAT MR. McADOO SAYS OF 'THE LURE' WHICH HE SAW.

Here is what Magistrate McAdoo has to say about "The Lure." It must be remembered that in both "The Lure" and "The Fight" the "big scene," the "punch" the "amash" are representative of the interior of houses such as the police of this city have been driving out of the Tenderloin and the West Side for years.

Mr. Lee Shubert, as the defendant in this case, said to me on Saturday that if I witnessed the play myself and after that condemned it he would withdraw it. With that understanding, and in order that I might know the facts at first hand, I sat through the performance on Saturday night at the theatre.

loudly dressed managing harlot, who, at intervals, when not descending on the aoid and criminal features of her trade and house, and boasting of her rise from a trumpet of the streets to her present prosperous condition, is smoking tobacco and consuming draughts of various alcoholic drinks. As represented in this play she is an extreme type of the women for whom warrants of arrest are issued daily in these courts, and whom it is one of the penalties of office to have to come in contact with officially. One of the other characters is a disgusting creature, said to be of the male species, and known to the police as a cadet. Another character is a degraded and heartless beast said to represent a ward politician; add to this a hard-faced and callous woman servant, and an impossible detective.

Into this scene and amidst these people enters the heroine, representing an honest working girl who comes there at the invitation of the madam, who tells her she will give her night work, about the nature of which the young woman makes no investigation. The managing harlot brutally proposes to this young woman to sell herself, body and soul, for one hundred dollars, and, after a short struggle, she half consents. The scene culminates by this young woman being half pushed and half coaxed, clad in the costume of these bawdy houses, into a room, where some male beast awaits her. The door is closed upon her, and the intelligent audience is left to its own thoughts. This seemed to me so revolting that I was tempted to leave the theatre.

ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY FOR ANY GOOD PURPOSE.

The play is said to be an expose of white slavery, and therefore to be used as a valuable preventive against young girls being lured into these traps. This play is said by its defenders to be a sort of moral exhibition against prostitution. It is so, will we not soon see exhibitions on the stage showing the advantages of sanitary prophylaxis against some of the accidental and painful results of this vice?

We do not need to uncover a sewer to convince people as to its stinkiness, nor to warn those of ordinary cleanly habits against getting into it. A considerable portion of our police force is devoted to preventing exhibitions of solicitors for prostitution and brazen harlotry on our public streets. How useless is this we are to have more glaring exhibitions of this vice on the stage, including portrayal of the interior of brothels, to be served up to adolescent youth and pure-minded young girls?

What the opinion of other citizens may be as to this play and its moral lesson does not really concern me. I am asked, on the responsibility of my office, to answer the question categorically and directly whether or not this play is indecent and immoral and an offense in the meaning of the statute. They have no such responsibility; they only speak for themselves. Moreover, some people are so afraid of being considered flippant, puritanical, old-fashioned and, above all, provincial that they would rather be known as somewhat wicked, blasé, liberal and tolerant men of the world. This play is entirely unnecessary for any good purpose. If it has any moral lesson I failed to discover it. You might as well say that an author could write a book of 700 pages full of obscenity and filth and finish it by adding at the end a few moral maxims such as "Be chaste, and you will be happy," "Honesty is the best policy," and thus sterilize the preceding filth and convert the book into an instrument of moral betterment.

The motive of the play is to make money, taking advantage of the

present righteous indignation of the public against what is called white slavery.

Section 116A of the Penal Code, under the provisions of which the warrants were issued, reads:

"Any person who as owner, manager, director or agent or in any other capacity prepares, advertises, gives, presents or participates in any obscene, indecent, immoral or impure drama, play, exhibition, show or entertainment which would tend to the corruption of the morals of youth or others, and every person aiding or abetting such act, and every owner or lessee or manager of any garden, building, room, place or structure who leases or lets the same or permits the same to be used for the purposes of any such drama, play, exhibition, show or entertainment, knowingly, or assents to the use of the same for any such purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

WALDO IS READY TO CLOSE HOUSES AS PUBLIC NUISANCES.

Police Commissioner Waldo, who investigated the proceedings against the red light district and "The Lure" and "The Fight" were merely opening wedges to admit a flood of filth to the New York stage—says he will take steps to close the Hudson Theatre and Maxine Elliott's Theatre to-morrow night as public nuisances, should such a proceeding be found necessary. There will be no interference with the two houses this evening.

"The police," said the Commissioner, "have full authority to suppress these performances while the issue is in the courts. If the managements should persist in trying to give performances, which I do not anticipate, the police would simply proceed against them as they are empowered by law to proceed against any public nuisance."

"I have instructed Deputy Commissioner Newburger to consult with the Corporation Counsel for the purpose of getting additional affidavits to substantiate the charge that the two plays in question are indecent and immoral."

Mrs. Harris and Mr. Harris are said to be greatly depressed by Magistrate McAdoo's action. Lee Shubert would not talk when asked if he would promptly close "The Lure" on Magistrate McAdoo's report, as he promised on Saturday.

EACH DENOUNCES THE PLAY OF THE OTHER.

The Harleins were represented by Max Steiner. Lee Shubert's lawyer was William Klein. With Mrs. Harris and Mr. Harris was Bayard Veiller, the author of "The Fight" and under his arm Mr. Veiller carried the original manuscript of the piece.

A peculiar feature of the matter is that Mr. Shubert readily concedes that "The Fight," the second act of which is staged in a disorderly house, is anything but a moral lesson. And Mr. Veiller, although holding that the second act of "The Fight" is a moral lesson, agrees with critics of the Shubert piece that the second act of "The Lure" is an offense against public morals.

"I claim," declared Mr. Veiller, "that there is a great moral lesson in my play. I am amazed that Mr. Shubert should have said that it was the big scene in 'The Fight' that stirred up this agitation against the two performances."

"My play was written a year ago. I made no secret of the fact that the second act portrayed a scene in a disorderly house. It was generally known in theatrical circles."

"But what about 'The Lure'?" It was rehearsed in secret. The actors in the cast were sworn to secrecy. And it was produced as a surprise with a second act of a sensational nature.

"I am sure that I think of my play. I am willing to leave its fate to Magistrate McAdoo. If he decides that any parts of it are morally offensive I will cut those parts out. If he decides that the play should be closed we will withdraw it."

ASSEMBLY'S RIGHT TO IMPEACH SULZER ARGUED IN COURT

Could Two-Thirds Vote of Body, in Tammany Hall, Do It, Tracy Asks.

ROBIN'S WRIT FOUGHT.

Governor Would Be Immune if Legislature Must Await Call, Says State's Lawyer.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Supreme Court Justice Hasbrouck considering the pardon of Joseph Robin by William Sulzer refused to decide off-hand to-day who is the Governor of New York State. He heard a great array of counsel and asked representatives of Robin (including lawyers acting for Sulzer) and the representative of the City of New York and his supporters of the Attorney-General's office, the District Attorney's office and the advisers of the Court of Impeachment to submit briefs within two days.

Robin was remained in custody of Warden Patrick Hayes of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, pending the decision.

In hearing argument Justice Hasbrouck asked many pointed questions as to the right of the Assembly to convene as a court of impeachment without notice to its members.

Former Secretary of the Navy B. F. Tracy opened for Robin, supporting Sulzer's contention.

Justice Hasbrouck opened the proceedings by asking if there was a return of the writ. Corporation Counsel Watson of New York City and Warden Hayes of Blackwell's Island Penitentiary stood up.

Mr. Watson also tried to show that the petition should have been submitted to another jurisdiction.

"I had already taken up the matter of jurisdiction," said Justice Hasbrouck, "before issuing the writ. Attached to the petition was a pardon signed by the Governor. Taking that into consideration, I signed the writ. It was a pardon signed by William Sulzer, under the seal of the State of New York. Whether or not it is the signature of the Governor may, of course, come up here."

Lynn J. Arnold rose to ask to be allowed to intervene as counsel for the Knickerbocker Press.

"I shall be glad to hear you," said Justice Hasbrouck, "as a friend of the court, but not for the Knickerbocker Press."

It was agreed that Mr. Clark and Mr. Norton should appear as assistants to Mr. Watson.

Gen. Tracy based his attack on the action of the Legislature in going beyond the call for an extra session to form itself into a court of impeachment. He quoted the Constitution of Appellate as saying that the Legislature was limited to the matters submitted by the Governor in calling an extraordinary session.

"What right has Robin?" asked Justice Hasbrouck, "to ask if the Assembly is acting properly?"

"Only the right," said Gen. Tracy, "to demand the denial of the validity of his pardon."

Gen. Tracy insisted that if the action of the Assembly in impeaching Sulzer was legal it might call itself together without notice at any time in any place and remove judges by a two-thirds vote. The dictionaries, he said, define impeachment as a mere accusation.

"I assume that none here will say that William Sulzer is not now Governor. Am I right?" he asked.

Deputy Attorney-General Norton replied: "Yes, he is Governor, but his functions are suspended."

Gen. Tracy then pointed out that the Lieutenant-Governor could not be impeached unless there is a vacancy in the office of Governor. "The Lieutenant-Governor could empty every prison in the State to-day and he could not be impeached for there is no vacancy," he argued.

ROBIN SMILES AS BATTLE FOR PARDON GOES ON.

arguments of the lawyers in support of the Governor's power. The Governor's personal stenographer, Executive Auditor Bruckheimer, was taking down the proceedings at the expense of the Executive Department.

Mr. Bannet contended that never had a Legislature gone beyond the subjects for which the Governor had called it together.

Corporation Counsel Watson said he was surprised that the question of the sufficiency of the impeachment should be taken before Justice Hasbrouck at this time.

"The Justices of the Court of Appeals and the members of the Senate are the sole judges of the sufficiency of the impeachment," he contended.

Justice Hasbrouck asked if Mr. Watson thought the Assembly without notice could act as a court of impeachment. Mr. Watson thought it could.

"Where?" asked Gen. Tracy, interrupting.

"There is no limitation as to place or time," said Mr. Watson.

"Ah," said the aged advocate, "in Tammany Hall, then?"

Standing on the right of the Assembly to impeach at any time, Mr. Watson rested the remainder of his argument on the complete disability of the Governor pending trial after impeachment.

"Where?" asked Gen. Tracy, interrupting.

"There is no limitation as to place or time," said Mr. Watson.

"Ah," said the aged advocate, "in Tammany Hall, then?"

ROTHSCHILD HEIR SICK.

Halted By Severe Cold At Chicago. On Around-the-World Trip.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Erich von Goldschmidt-Rothschild of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, is ill with a severe cold at a local hotel and Dr. Victor Von Varendorf, the young man's physician, said it might be several days before the patient is able to resume his journey. His temperature was reported to be 104 degrees last night, to-day a slight improvement in his condition was noted. Dr. Von Varendorf said his patient caught cold at Pike's Peak, Colo., a week ago and the change to the lower altitude of the Middle West had aggravated his indisposition.

Erich von Goldschmidt-Rothschild is a grandson of Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild and one of the heirs to the great wealth of the powerful Rothschild banking house of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany. He is completing a trip around the world, travelling incognito, and will return home by way of New York as soon as he is able to leave for the East.

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CLEANING 353 West 54th St.

DIED. O'BRIEN.—On Sept. 6, JOHN J. O'BRIEN, beloved husband of Mary O'Brien, nee Dempsey. Late policeman of New York. Native of Baltimore County, Maryland.

Funeral from his late residence, 1806 Grand av., Bronx, Wednesday, 9:30 A. M. Requiem Mass at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Burnside av. and University av., at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

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